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## NEWS AND NOTES

### PERSONAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL

EDITED BY CHARLES G. FENWICK

*Bryn Mawr College*

The program committee of the American Political Science Association is developing plans for the Cincinnati meeting of next December and will welcome suggestions from members, or from other persons interested, concerning any phase of its work. The members of the committee are: Prof. Frederic A. Ogg, of the University of Wisconsin, chairman; Prof. William B. Munro, of Harvard University; and Mr. John A. Lapp, of the Bureau of Legislative Information, Indianapolis.

Dr. W. W. Willoughby, professor of political science at the Johns Hopkins University and managing editor of the *REVIEW* has accepted appointment as deputy legal adviser to the Chinese government for one year, and will leave for Peking in May. During his absence, Professor Willoughby's course at the Johns Hopkins in United States law will be conducted by President F. J. Goodnow; and his seminary will be under the direction of Prof. J. H. Latané. President Goodnow will continue to act in this country as legal adviser to the Chinese government.

Arrangement has not yet been made for the managing editorship of the *REVIEW*.

Prof. J. S. Young of the University of Minnesota has been granted leave of absence for next year. He will spend a considerable portion of the year at Washington in an investigation of certain questions of state and local government.

Mr. William Anderson, instructor in municipal government at Harvard University, has been appointed to an instructorship in political science in the University of Minnesota.

Mr. Francis W. Dickey, who has been instructor in political science at Western Reserve University, has been appointed professor of government and economics at LaFayette College.

Prof. A. B. Hall of the University of Wisconsin during February made an extended trip, visiting the universities of the middle west. He lectured at university convocations under the auspices of the Carnegie Peace Foundation.

Prof. Stanley K. Hornbeck will publish this spring through the Appleton Press a volume on *Contemporary Politics in the Far East*. The Appletons' announce as one of their volumes appearing for the spring trade: *Caribbean Interests of the United States* by Prof. Chester Lloyd Jones.

A number of professors in the University of Wisconsin have been conducting in Milwaukee before the Frei Gemeinde a course of extension lectures dealing with political science subjects.

Mr. Chester A. McLain has been appointed lecturer on constitutional law and Mr. A. C. Hanford instructor in municipal government at Harvard University.

Lamar T. Beman, whose volume in the Debaters' Handbook Series on *Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic* was published last November, has been appointed to a position in the cabinet of the mayor of Cleveland as director of public welfare.

Mr. J. F. Marron, legislative reference librarian of the Texas State Library, has recently been elected a director of the Texas Public Health Association, known until recently as the Texas Anti-tuberculosis Association.

Mr. E. A. Cottrell, instructor in political science at Wellesley College, has been engaged to conduct a survey of the public works department of the city of Newton, Mass., during the coming summer.

Professor Barrows, of the University of California, is on leave of absence and is working with the Belgium Relief Commission at Brussels.

Prof. R. C. Brooks, of Swarthmore College, is to give courses on the American and Swiss governments at the University of California during the summer session.

Prof. Robert T. Crane, of the University of Michigan is to give courses in international law, Latin American relations, and municipal government at the Johns Hopkins University during the summer session.

Prof. G. Lowes Dickinson of Cambridge University, England, gave two lectures on the McBride Foundation at Western Reserve University, March 5 and 6. The subjects of the lectures were "The Freedom of the Seas" and "Reconstruction after the War."

William Howard Taft lectured at Cornell University from February 16 to 19 on the following topics: "Our World Relationships;" "Preparedness;" "The League to Enforce Peace;" "The Supreme Court and Popular Self-government." Professor Taft will return to Cornell in May to give another series of lectures on kindred political subjects.

A series of five lectures on "Conditions of National and International Peace" were delivered this winter at the University of Illinois by Dr. James Brown Scott of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. It is expected that they will later be published in book form.

Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, president of Johns Hopkins University, delivered two lectures at Brown University under the new Colver foundation on March 15 and 22. His subjects were the "American Theory of Private Rights" and the "American Theory of Government."

Frank Backus Williams, Esq., of the bar of New York City, delivered a course of four lectures on "The Law of City Planning" at the University of Michigan during February.

Prof. Ernst Freund, of the University of Chicago, has in preparation a volume on *Principles of Legislation*.

The first quarterly number of the *Commonwealth Review of the University of Oregon* has appeared. In the words of the editor, Prof. F. G. Young, the new journal is intended to facilitate the coöperation of the university "with responsive personalities and agencies throughout the State in developing constructive ideas and plans for social progress." It will serve as a permanent record of the most important discussions at the annual "Commonwealth Conferences," and afford opportunity for additional discussion of public reforms.

The inaugural meeting of the new Chinese Social and Political Science Association took place on December 5, 1915. The association is the first of its kind in China and is regarded by its founders as marking a new era in the scientific study of political and social questions in China. The objects of the association, as stated in its constitution, are "(1) the encouragement of the scientific study of law, politics, sociology, economics and administration, and (2) the promotion of fellowship among men of similar interests." In order to avoid any suggestion that the association might develop into a political organization, it is provided in the constitution that the association shall not assume a partisan position upon any political question nor involve itself in practical politics. At the meeting on December 5, Mr. Lee Cheng-hsiang, the acting secretary of state and minister for foreign affairs was elected President. The American minister, Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, was elected first vice-president, the other officers being Chinese. Mr. W. F. Willoughby and Mr. Ronald MacCay, councillor of the British Legation, were elected to the executive council. In his address before the meeting Mr. Lee Cheng-hsiang expressed the hope that the association would help to strengthen the intellectual relations between the people of China and those of other countries, and he praised the efforts of Dr. Reinsch and Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese minister to the United States, in promoting the association. In reply Dr. Reinsch pointed out the significance of national academies for the advancement of scientific work as representing the coöperation between men of science in their respective branches. These associations, he said, form a connecting link between the individual scientist on the one hand and the scientific intelligence of the nation and of the world on the other. He then spoke of the rich field for investigation in China by reason of the long historical experience of the Chinese nation and the great variety of local conditions, and he predicted the important part the association would play in the intellectual life of the nation. The association intends to publish a quarterly review in the English language dealing with the various subjects that come within the scope of its interests. It is intended to give the association an international character by inviting jurists and political scientists in all countries to become members. The annual dues are three dollars in America, or twelve shillings in England.

The tenth annual meeting of the American Society of International Law was held in Washington, D. C., April 27-29. The subjects dis-

cussed were: (1) The relation of the exportation of arms and munitions of war to the rights and obligations of neutrals. (2) The rules of law which should govern the conduct of submarines with reference to enemy and neutral merchant vessels and the conduct of such vessels toward submarines. (3) Should the right to establish war zones on the high seas be recognized and what, if any, should be the provisions of international law on this subject?

The American branch of the League to Enforce Peace will hold its first national assemblage in Washington, D. C., May 26, 27. Ex-President Taft will preside. The purpose of the meeting is declared to be "to devise and determine upon measures for giving effect to the proposals adopted at the Conference held last in Philadelphia for a League of Nations to Enforce Peace." These proposals are:

We believe it to be desirable for the United States to join a league of nations binding the signatories to the following:

First: All justiciable questions arising between the signatory powers, not settled by negotiation, shall, subject to the limitations of treaties, be submitted to a judicial tribunal for hearing and judgment, both upon the merits and upon any issue as to its jurisdiction of the question.

Second: All other questions arising between the signatories and not settled by negotiation, shall be submitted to a council of conciliation for hearing, consideration and recommendation.

Third: The signatory powers shall jointly use forthwith both their economic and military forces against any one of their number that goes to war, or commits acts of hostility against another of the signatories, before any question arising shall be submitted as provided in the foregoing.

Fourth: Conferences between the signatory powers shall be held from time to time to formulate and codify rules of international law, which, unless some signatory shall signify its dissent within a stated period, shall thereafter govern in the decisions of the judicial tribunal mentioned in Article 1.

The National Tax Association has begun the publication of a bulletin, the first issue of which is dated February, 1916. The *Bulletin* is to be the official organ of the association, and is to be issued periodically, at least nine issues during the year. "It is intended for circulation among the members to keep them advised on topics of current interest. It is planned to make this *Bulletin* a real and substantial help to those wish-

ing to keep up-to-date in tax matters and to make it a medium for the intercommunication of ideas and suggestions by members and readers." The subscription price to members of the association is included in the annual membership dues. To non-members the price is \$2.00 per annum. Prof. T. S. Adams of Cornell University is the managing editor. The publication office is at Lancaster, Pa.

*The Public Servant* is the title of a new publication issued monthly by the Society for the Promotion of Training for Public Service. Mr. Edward A. Fitzpatrick, of Madison, Wis., director of the society, is the editor of this new publication which is to be sent to all members of the society, or which may be purchased for twenty-five cents a copy.

*The Searchlight on Congress* is the title of a new bulletin published monthly by the National Voters League with the general object of acquainting the people with their lawmakers and making public the details of congressional procedure and business. The first issue appeared on February 1 (Washington, 833 Woodward Building, subscription \$1.00 a year) and it is intended that successive issues shall give special emphasis to such matters as seem to require public attention at the moment, so that when the issues for a session are complete the public will be able to know what has been vital in that session in respect both to general and individual records. A distinct feature of the bulletin is the brief record of each days work in congress, which will prove a handy index to the Congressional Record. In December, 1915, the league published its first annual book, *Your Congress*, By Lynn Haines, which has as its sub-title "An Interpretation of the Political and Parliamentary Influences that Dominate Law-Making in America."

The *Labor Gazette* is a monthly bulletin launched in October, 1915, and announced as a non-partisan record of facts without editorial opinion or comment and not technical. Its object is to meet the demand for a regularly published summary of the material now published from so many different and widely scattered sources that is not available to the public at large. Each number will contain a record of labor disputes, conciliation, arbitration, cost of living, trade conditions, résumés of state and federal reports of labor and industry, etc., with special articles on current questions of importance. (Subscription \$1.00. 710 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.)

In the series of government hand books published by the World Book Company and edited by Profs. David P. Barrows and Thomas H. Reed of the University of California the services of Edward Porritt have been secured for a volume on the *Government and Politics of Canada*. Prof. R. C. Brooks is at work on the *Government and Politics of Switzerland*, while Prof. Herman G. James, and Dr. Fritz-Konrad Krüger are jointly preparing the volume on the *Government and Politics of Prussia*.

Prof. Frederic A. Ogg of the University of Wisconsin has in press a volume entitled, *Economic and Social Europe, 1750-1914*, to be published by the Macmillan Company in the early summer.

The trustees of Western Reserve University have voted to establish a school of applied social sciences, work in which will begin in September, 1916. One division of this school is to be known as the division of municipal administration and public service. The organization and work of this division will be under the direction of Prof. A. R. Hatton.

Cornell University has for several years offered a course in citizenship under the direction of Professor Willcox in which men and women who are actively engaged in civic and social work are invited to lecture to the students. Among those who have given lectures this semester are Dr. Roland Haynes of New York, field secretary of the Playground and Recreation Association of America; Mr. John Martin of London, who is in this country to lecture on municipal politics; Mr. Eugene T. Lies, secretary of the Illinois committee on social legislation and lecturer at the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy; and Mr. John A. Fitch, member of the staff of the *Survey*.

A committee of the Missouri State Teachers Association is promoting a movement to secure a constitutional convention for the revision of the Missouri constitution.

The University of Missouri *Bulletin*, Social Science Series no. 2, contains an article on "The Monroe Doctrine, Its Origin, Development and Recent Interpretation" by Prof. F. F. Stephens of the University of Missouri.

The State Historical Society of Iowa has recently published a volume by Dr. F. E. Haynes entitled *Third Party Movements Since the Civil War—With Special Reference to Iowa*. The work includes a survey of the liberal republican movement, the farmers' movement, the greenback movement, the populist movement and the Progressive movement.

The third annual municipal day at the State University of Iowa was held on Tuesday, March 28. The program included the following addresses: "The Reorganization of City Government," by Charles E. Merriam, professor of political science in the University of Chicago and member of the city council of Chicago; "What Dayton has Accomplished in Two Years under the City Manager Plan," by J. M. Switzer, member of the city council of Dayton, Ohio; "Home Rule for Cities and Towns," by A. R. Hatton, Professor of Political Science in Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio; and "The Home Rule Movement in Iowa," by O. K. Patton, assistant in political science at the State University of Iowa.

The subject of the Morton Denison Hall Prize, established by the National Municipal League for the best essay on a subject connected with municipal government, may be selected from the same list suggested for the prize in 1915, or may be selected freely by the competitor subject to the approval of the secretary of the league. The competition closes on September 15.

A second edition of *Treaties, Their Making and Enforcement*, by S. B. Crandall (Washington, John Byrne, pp. 605,) brings the original work, published in 1902, down to date, and includes in addition an appendix containing a comprehensive digest of decisions of American courts construing treaties. The new edition is double the size of the old. A review of this work will appear in a later issue.

The National Conference on Immigration and Americanization met in Philadelphia on January 19 and 20. The conference was in charge of the national Americanization committee of which Mr. Frank Trumbull is chairman, and its object was to call together for the first time public and private agencies interested in Americanization. The proceedings of the conference together with the reports of the organizations participating will be published in a national handbook.

The immigration housing competition committee of the National Americanization Committee offers a series of prizes ranging from \$300 to \$100 for the best plans for low-cost dwellings which may be used as standard types in the work of the committee. The aim of this competition is declared to be: (1) to enlist the best professional skill of architects, engineers, draughtsmen, etc., throughout the country in solving one of the most acute social and industrial problems in America today: the housing of immigrant workmen in small industrial communities; and (2) to arouse American leaders in government education and business to the fact that the adoption and maintenance of an American standard of living is fundamental in the Americanization of immigrants.

In this movement the competition is, in a sense, a detail. It will be followed by public exhibits which will include not only the entries in the competition, but plans or descriptions of work already in operation in industries or communities. Through these exhibits, and through a wide-spread educational movement among employers and others in a position to put those plans into use, it is believed that better housing among immigrants in industrial towns will result, and that a practical safeguard for an American standard of living will thus have been secured.

An education committee of nation wide scope representing the engineers, architects and employers of the country is at work organizing this national campaign. They will appreciate any information concerning plans, sketches or models for houses or town planning already in operation, and any other suggestions one may care to make.

Further information may be obtained by addressing the committee at 18 West 34th Street, New York City.

The National Civic Federation held its sixteenth annual meeting at Washington, D. C. on January 17 and 18. The addresses on the opening day dealt chiefly with labor conditions and labor laws, while the addresses on Tuesday were divided between preparedness for national defense and immigration.

The complete official report of the proceedings of the 1915 annual meeting of the National Association of Railway Commissioners was announced by the Law Reporting Company as ready for delivery by the middle of February. The membership of the association includes all of the state public service, public utility and corporation commissions, which gives to its proceedings a wider scope than matters relating to railways alone.

Bulletin no. 97, published by the American Association for International Conciliation, contains the report of the special committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on the *Economic Results of the War and American Business*. The report contains constructive suggestions for the prevention of war by an agreement between nations to employ concerted economic and military pressure to compel nations which have proceeded to war to desist from military operations and submit the questions at issue to an international court or council of conciliation.

The *Final Report of the Committee on Taxation* appointed by Mayor Mitchel of New York City on April 10, 1914 was presented on January 5, 1916, and contains much useful material on the question of the untaxing of buildings and on various proposed sources of additional revenue in the form of income and personal property taxes together with increment taxes and super-taxes on land values. A valuable monograph in *The Exemption of Improvements from Taxation in Canada and the United States*, by R. M. Haig, Ph.D., instructor in economics at Columbia University, has also been published by the committee on taxation.

The Bureau of Municipal Research of New York City publishes in the January number of *Municipal Research* a series of articles on the general subject of "Responsible Government." The articles are followed by a memorial to the legislature of the State recommending an amendment to the existing law so as to provide for executive responsibility for the preparation of the annual budget and legislative procedure which will secure publicity in the consideration of the budget.

*Federal Land Grants to the States*, with special reference to Minnesota, by M. N. Orfield, Ph.D., which was published in March, 1915, as No. 2 of the *University of Minnesota Studies in the Social Science*, contains in addition to much historical and descriptive material a chapter on the authority of the federal government over the public domain. *Swamp Land Drainage* with special reference to Minnesota, by B. Palmer, M.A., appears as No. 5 of the same series and contains a chapter on drainage legislation in the several States together with judicial decisions relating thereto.

An enlarged edition of *Free Speech for Radicals* by Theodore Schroeder, published for the Free Speech League, contains an article o

"Methods of Constitutional Construction" in which the author advocates the "synthetic method" of constitutional construction, by which is meant the co-relation of all provisions which limit governmental authority with the object of deducing the meaning of freedom in a concrete case.

A few phases of social legislation find treatment in the new *History of the Family as a Social and Educational Institution*, by W. Goodsell (New York, The Macmillan Co., 1915, pp. 588). Chapter xii deals with the family during the nineteenth century and discusses changes in the economic, legal and social states of women, state intervention in the control of parental rights, and divorce legislation during the nineteenth century.

The New York State Library has issued a useful pamphlet (Legislation Bulletin 41) on the subject of *Mothers' Pension Legislation in New York and Other States* by W. E. Hannan, legislative reference librarian. The tabular digest of mothers' pension laws of twenty-eight states (facing p. 20) makes accessible information upon a branch of social legislation which has been adopted by the States almost simultaneously within the past three years.

Mr. Maurice S. Evans, whose volume on *Black and White in South-East Africa* entitles him in advance to a hearing upon the race problem, has contributed to its solution a valuable study of the race problem in the United States from a South African point of view. In *Black and White in the Southern States* (New York, Longmans, Green and Co., 1915, pp. xii, 299) Mr. Evans presents the results of an extended itinerary in the Southern States, and after considering the negro question from the social, economic and political points of view the author sums up his conclusions in a chapter entitled "The Future" in which he offers many constructive suggestions. The volume closes with a brief critical bibliography.

Students of political economy will welcome the new and enlarged edition of Ingram's *History of Political Economy* (London, A. and C. Black, 1915, pp. xix, 315). Professor Ely contributes an introduction showing the value of Dr. Ingram's work as marking the beginning of a new period in the study of political economy in which the theories of the classical school were questioned in favor of a more humanitarian

point of view. Prof. W. A. Scott contributes a supplementary chapter dealing with the work of the Austrian school and with recent developments in economic science in Germany, Great Britain, United States, France and Italy.

The relations between a railroad and the State which creates it and the action and reaction of legislature upon railroad and railroad upon legislature find interesting illustration in a *History of the Illinois Central Railroad to 1870* by H. G. Brownson Ph.D., published as Nos. 3 and 4 of Vol. iv of the *University of Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences*. Mr. Brownson first presents a sketch of Illinois in 1850 showing the circumstances which gave rise to the building of the Illinois Central which forms so conspicuous a portion of the state's history. Chapter ii deals with the land grant and charter and gives an interesting insight into the conflict between state policy and local needs. Subsequent chapters deal with the construction, traffic, and finances of the railroad, and with its effects upon the agricultural and industrial life of the State.

With the object of facilitating an intelligent understanding of modern problems of industry in relation to politics in Great Britain Mr. Cressy has published an *Outline of Industrial History* (London, Macmillan and Co., 1915, pp. 364). The greater part of the volume deals with the modern period and treats in turn of scientific and technical progress since 1870, facilities for commercial development, the evolution of industrial management, and industry and politics. It is a commonplace of criticism on industrial legislation, or the lack of it, that the general public has little understanding of what is needed and what is immediately feasible in that field. Mr. Cressy shows us modern British social legislation in its historical setting and enables us to comprehend its purpose and to estimate more accurately its possibilities of success.

The *Utilities Bureau*, which has been established as a nation-wide inter-city agency for bringing the combined ability and experience of American cities to bear upon the problem of public utilities, has published in its third number, January, 1916, the proceedings of the conference on valuation held at Philadelphia, November 10-14, 1915, under the auspices of the bureau. This conference was attended by a large number of the public service commissions of the country and was addressed by the principal leaders of thought in that field. The

report covers 227 pages and contains papers on various aspects of valuation. Two important papers on "Constitutional Protection in Valuation" were read by Director C. A. Prounby of the Interstate Commerce Commission and W. D. Kerr of Chicago.

As a result of the National Conference of Charities and Correction held at Baltimore in May, 1915, a national committee for standardizing children's laws has been appointed and is preparing an extensive campaign for the appointment of a commission in each of the States to undertake the compilation of all laws affecting children. The proposed new codes will cover every subject relating to children, particular attention being paid to the administration of laws for children in counties. Missouri has led the way with a children's bureau which has prepared a synopsis of laws and suggested a standard outline.

*Les Sciences Juridiques et Politiques* by F. Larnaude (Paris, Librairie Larousse, pp. 75, price fr. 0.75) forms one of a series of brochures bound in two volumes under the general title *La Science Francaise* and published by the minister of public instruction on the occasion of the exposition at San Francisco. The purpose of the publications is to show the part which France has played in each of the separate branches of science and the present volume admirably fulfills its object. After a brief review of political science before and after 1789 the author discusses the great writers and their works in the field of public law, administrative law, criminal law, civil law, public and private international law, the history and philosophy of law, and Roman and canon law. A bibliography of some 300 titles completes the volume.

With the increased interest in Latin American affairs the "*Brief Bibliography of Books in English, Spanish and Portuguese, Relating to the Republics Commonly Called Latin-American with Comments*" compiled by P. H. Goldsmith, director of the Pan American division of the American Association for International Conciliation, will prove of distinct value. The compiler unfortunately found it necessary to confine himself to listing only such books, some widely advertised and others of greater merit but less well known, which could be readily obtained in the libraries of New York City; and the haste with which the list was compiled has resulted in several serious omissions. The critical comments which are the sole justification for the bibliography are often scathing and somewhat flippant, not "slightly censorious" as the compiler describes them.

A referendum association has been formed in the District of Columbia whose object it is to keep in touch with the committee on the district and to call for a referendum on all important congressional proposals affecting the interesting of the association or of the city at large.

The Maryland Industrial Accident Commission has presented its first annual report (77 pp.) for the year November 1914 to October 1915. The report is drawn up by H. C. Hill, secretary of the commission, and contains the important rulings of the commission. The Oregon Industrial Accident Commission has also presented its first annual report (44 pp.). The Iowa Department of Justice has published a collection of legal opinions on various phases of the Iowa workmen's compensation act, the constitutionality of which has been recently upheld by the Iowa supreme court. Workmen's compensation legislation of 1914 and 1915 has recently been compiled and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor in bulletin No. 185. This has been followed by bulletin No. 186 covering labor legislation of 1915.

Volume II of the monographs upon the government of Iowa, which Prof. Benjamin F. Shambaugh is editing under the title *Applied History*, contains a number of important articles upon public problems. Such subjects are considered as the reorganization of state government, home rule, direct legislation, equal suffrage, selection of public officials, the merit system, child labor legislation and poor relief. The series constitute a survey of Iowa government in all its branches, much of it interesting in other States as well.

*Social Adaptation*, by Lucius Moody Bristol, Ph.D, (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1915, pp. xii, 356) a work which was awarded the David A. Wells prize for 1914-1915, is a history of the doctrine of social adaptation in its various forms. It begins with Comte's positive philosophy and ends with a consideration of such latter day economists, sociologists, and psychologists, as Patten, Ross and Baldwin. In conclusion the author proposes a social philosophy which he calls social personalism. In general, the work may be described as a contribution to sociology, with the usual traits of subjectivism and logomachy, but possessing more than ordinary merit as a history of ideas.

*The Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Conference of the National Tax Association* (Ithaca, N. Y.: Nat. Tax. Assn. 1915, pp. 514) contain as

usual a large number of papers dealing both with the financial and economic principles of taxation and with the administrative methods of assessing and collecting the States' revenue. . . The separation of state and local revenues comes in for special attention. The annual address of the president of the association, Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, was entitled *The Next Step in Tax Reform*, and is devoted to a consideration of the shortcomings of a classified property tax, and to the advocacy of the substitution of income for property as a basis of taxation—for state and local purposes. If this is done, however, Professor Seligman points out that the federal income tax should be kept low.

*International Law Notes* is the title of a new monthly bulletin which, according to its announcement, will contain short articles dealing with questions of academic interest to international lawyers, but chiefly with public matters of practical interest to practitioners in private international law. "It will contain short reports from the various continental countries, the Americas, the British oversea dominions, and English and foreign colonies, chronicling from time to time any important and any legal discussions of international interest, it will also contain news likely to be of interest or service to practitioners, recording the activities of international law associations and international lawyers and practitioners—announcing the publication of any works published either in England or abroad likely to be of interest. Supplements will be issued from time to time dealing with important legislation of different countries, which will be issued at prices commensurate with the nature of the literary work involved and the size of the supplement." The first number of the *International Law Notes* bears the date of January, 1916. The annual subscription for Great Britain and abroad is nine shillings, sixpence. The English publishers are Stevens & Sons, Ltd., London, and the American agents, Baker, Voorhis & Co., New York.

*The Great War, Causes of and Motives for*, by G. H. Allen, Ph.D. (Philadelphia, Geo. Baries' Sons, 1915, pp. xxx, 377) is deserving of mention among the numerous war books on the market because of its well balanced narrative of the historical background of the war and of the negotiations immediately preceding it. The text is accompanied by nearly a hundred illustrations of persons and places, including a number of maps, and the book-making is of an elaborate character; but though popular in form the volume has intrinsic merit and the

author's judgments upon a number of difficult questions of diplomacy are scholarly and convincing. Further volumes in the series will deal with the moral forces underlying the conflict and the physical resources of the nations, and with the outbreak of hostilities and the military operations of the war.

In spite of its propagandist character the *Brewers' Year Book for 1915* (New York, 50 Union Square) contains a number of useful references upon various legal aspect of the liquor question. The report of the Vigilance Committee summarizes the legislation adopted in 1915 throughout the several States and gives special attention to the effect of prohibition upon the finances of the States. A number of articles comment upon the effect of prohibition in the warring countries, while others review the situation in New Zealand, Sweden and Iceland where special forms of prohibition have been tried. The question of the right of owners of breweries to receive compensation for the loss of their property by reason of prohibition laws is discussed at considerable length and comparison is made with the British attitude upon the question to show the injustice of the decision of the supreme court in *Mugler vs. Kansas*. An appendix contains tables of statistics relating to the production, distribution and consumption of liquor.

Two valuable studies of railway problems have recently appeared in the Columbia University *Studies in History, Economics and Public Law*. *Railway Problems in China*, by M. C. Hsu, Ph.D. (vol. lxvi, no. 2), is an attempt to present the important economic and political problems of railway development in China which have arisen chiefly in connection with the loan agreements with foreign powers by means of which most of China's railways have been built. Chapter iii deals with the struggle of foreign financiers for railway concessions, while succeeding chapters discuss in turn the foreign railways, railways built with foreign capital, the provincial railways and finally those built by the central government. Chapter ix deals with "International Coöperation" and takes up among others the question of American participation in the building of the Hukuang railways. A final chapter discusses the Manchuria railway problems and the clash with Japan over the control of the economic development of that section. *Railway Monopoly and Rate Regulation*, by R. J. McFall, Ph.D. (vol. lxix, no. 1) is an excellent study of the general principles involved in rate regulation upon the basis of cost-of-service taking the rate system as a whole. Chapter i discusses the reasons for regulation due to public

interest in the rates charged, the monopolistic character of railway enterprise, the valuable privileges conferred by the State upon railways, and other factors. Chapter ii treats of valuation as a criterion of railway ability to supply service, and furnishes a careful comment upon the difficulty of the task, the legal aspect of valuation and the various bases suggested for valuation, the author considering the cost-of-reproduction-less-depreciation as the fairest basis. Chapter iii takes up the second of the two elements of rate regulation suggested in *Smyth vs. Ames*, viz. what is to be considered as a "fair return" upon the value of railway property when ascertained. The author shows that no definite rate of return can be fixed owing to variations in the conditions of different railways, yet in general the returns must be sufficient to be attractive to new investors without whose capital the railroads could not expand to meet new demands for service. The study is commended as a piece of sound and convincing reasoning upon a difficult subject of legislation in which there is need of much caution.

*American Government and Majority Rule*, by Prof. Edward Elliott of the University of California (Princeton University Press, 1916, pp. 175, price \$1.25) is an interesting sketch of American political development written with the object of pointing out the fact that the American people have been hindered in the attainment of democracy by the form of government through which they have been compelled to act. From a mistaken view of popular government the framers of the Constitution undertook to prevent the tyranny of the majority by a system of checks and balances and of limited and delegated powers which has resulted in acknowledged inefficiency and which has made it possible for political leaders readily to thwart the will of the people. The first chapters of the book are devoted to a discussion of the development of popular control of government in the United States, while the sixth chapter, to which the others are directed, offers suggestions for the purpose of advancing "the simplification of government." The initiative, referendum and recall have been found to impose too heavy a burden upon the voter, whereas the commission type of city government indicates to us the true goal of democracy in the concentration of authority in the hands of a few persons over whom it is possible for the people to exercise immediate control. In applying the commission form of government to States the author suggests the concentration of authority in the hands of a governor and cabinet, a coördination of the executive and legislative branches, the abolition of one house of bicameral legislatures, and the adoption of the short ballot.

One of the most difficult problems of industrial combination with which the department of justice has had to deal is handled in the volume entitled, *The Commodities Clause*, by T. L. Kibler, Ph.D. (Washington, Jn. Byrne, 1916, pp. 178). The author gives a detailed account of the history and present status of railway and coal mining relationships in Europe and America, and this is followed by a careful analysis of federal legislation and the judicial decisions arising out of it. In conclusion the author offers a number of constructive suggestions based upon a consideration of concrete cases where the principle of dissociation has been actually applied. He is in favor of a leasing system in the case of coal mines owned by the State, and insists that no plan of regulation, such as by a federal commission, can be effective until the railways have been separated from the mining industry. To make this dissociation more complete the author has drafted several additional clauses amending the interstate commerce act and subsequent legislation.

Among the many volumes of an apologetic character in defense of Christianity in the face of warring Christian nations, Archdeacon William Cunningham's volume, *Christianity and Politics* (Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1915, pp. 271) will be of special interest to those who know the author's earlier, *Christianity and Economic Science*. The present volume consists of a revision of the Lowell lectures delivered by the author in 1914, and is an attempt to examine the differences of opinion of the different bodies of Christians as to the mode of bringing Christianity to bear upon political life. The doctrines of Roman Catholicism, Anglicanism, Presbyterianism and the Independent Churches are considered in turn and the relations they attempted to establish between church and State are criticised. Following those chapters is a general consideration of "religion and public spirit," "humanitarianism and coercion," "class interests and national interests" and "Christian duty in a democracy." It is at times difficult to determine the author's own attitude and to select from abundant criticism some constructive plan; in general he appears to hold that religion should refrain from attempting to enunciate maxims which give direct guidance to political communities, and that it would do well to exercise to the full its unique power for dealing with the heart and conscience of individual men and thus bring its influence to bear upon society as a whole. In an appendix the attitude of the Church toward war is discussed at considerable length.

In its endeavor to promote friendly relations between nations the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace through its division of intercourse and education has made use of the medium of international visits of representative men who seek to build up a spirit of international sympathy and to develop mutual understanding between the nations. Accounts of visits to Japan have already been noticed, and these are now followed by a volume entitled, *For Better Relations with our Latin-American Neighbors* (Washington, 1915, pp. 186), describing a journey to South America by Robert Bacon. After a brief mention of the places he visited and of the official personages by whom he was entertained Mr. Bacon presents in an appendix a translation of the addresses delivered by himself and his hosts at the various receptions tendered to him. While the tenor of these addresses is much the same in each of the countries visited and while it is well known that official utterances of this kind must be heavily discounted, nevertheless it is not difficult to read between the lines and see evidences of a desire on the part of Latin-American countries to meet the United States half way in any proposals to bring the northern and southern republics into closer relations of friendship and commerce. Such projects as the American Institute of International Law with its subordinate national societies of international law, national societies of international conciliation similar to those formed in this country and in Europe, and the proposed Academy of International Law at the Hague, by bringing the leading jurists of the continent into personal contact cannot but help to dispel on the one hand our ignorance of South American culture and on the other the lack of confidence of the South in the political policy of the North.

The need of elementary law books compiled with the object of giving the student a bird's-eye view of the law has been further met by the publication of a revised edition of Fishback's *Manual of Elementary Law* by A. B. Hall (Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1915, pp. xxxi, 515). The volume follows the lines of legal instruction common in many law schools and treats in turn of the nature and sources of the law, the law of torts, criminal law, the law of property, contracts, partnership and corporations, principal and agent, domestic relations, public law, and courts, remedies and procedure. Like Clark's *Elementary Law* the classification of the subject matter is based upon practical convenience rather than upon a scheme of jurisprudence as in Robinson's *Elementary Law*. An excellent little volume along somewhat different

lines and written for British readers is Geldart's *Elements of English Law*. There is still room for a more imposing treatise which will present elementary legal principles in their historical setting and trace the relation between them and the social life of the State, leaving it to text books upon individual subjects to present the details of the law. The serious objection to a summary statement of general principles is that the student is inclined to accept them as final, when they are in reality only half truths until they have received their proper qualification. The bald statement that "a neutral is bound to abstain from giving aid to the belligerents" (p. 497) cannot for lack of definiteness convey a true idea of the law.

Impartial critics must concede that American journalism has won a distinct triumph when one of its weeklies can present a record such as that of the *New York Nation* in the volume by Gustav Pollack entitled, *Fifty Years of American Idealism* (Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1915, pp. viii, 468, price \$2.50). Part I is a contribution by Mr. Pollack on "The Nation and its Contributors," which appeared in briefer form in the semicentennial number of the *Nation* (July 8, 1915). Part II reflects the spirit of the *Nation's* comments, from year to year, on important questions of the day and contains many papers of great interest. An article on Chief Justice Chase comments upon his unfortunate ambition to be nominated as Democratic candidate for the presidency; an article written in 1877 on "Our Mexican Troubles" is an appropriate comment upon present conditions; the article on "The First Six Months of President Cleveland's Administration" might well have been written in the fall of 1913; the article in 1907 on "Working up a War" is a noble protest, worthy of a journal with anti-militaristic traditions. Part iii consists of a number of representative essays on various subjects: "Neutrals and Contraband" is a strong and logical argument in the presence of the Franco-Prussian war against the right of a belligerent to impose upon neutrals the duty of preventing their subjects from engaging in contraband trade, while "The Morality of Arms-Dealing," written in 1871, shows the inconsistency of those who admit the right of a nation to furnish supplies of arms to other states which are preparing for war, yet who assert that the moment war breaks out the neutral, in continuing to furnish such supplies, is guilty of a crime against humanity. "War and the preparation for war," says the writer, "are parts of one great transaction, which must in the forum of morals stand or fall as a whole." Whether the reader agree or not

with the opinions expressed in so wide a range of editorial comment upon current questions, he must nevertheless lay aside the volume with a sense of admiration for the consistency with which the *Nation* has pursued through fifty years its policy of judging of men and affairs according to its high standard of political morality.

In a new volume entitled *Leading Cases on American Constitutional Law* by L. B. Evans (Chicago, Callaghan and Company, 1916, pp. xxix, 445, price \$2.75 net) the editor has endeavored to meet the needs of students in law schools, who give a relatively small portion of their time to constitutional law, and of college and university classes in government and constitutional history. With this object in view greater emphasis has been placed upon those branches of the subject in which new questions are coming up than upon those in which the law is fairly well settled. Some few subjects, such as eminent domain and bankruptcy, have been omitted altogether for the sake of fuller treatment of other subjects. By contrast with McClain's *Cases* and the successive editions of *Selected Cases* by Barnes and Milner, the editor abandons the order of subject matter as presented in the constitution and adopts an arbitrary classification by topics. At the head of each section, however, the pertinent clause of the Constitution is reprinted. It must always be a question as to just which decisions of the supreme court embody an application of the law which may be taken as a general rule apart from the particular case in hand. Nothing could be more misleading than to offer the student a series of illustrative cases without repeated warning of their limited value as showing the application of a general principle to certain specific facts. This danger is largely obviated in the present instance by a series of footnotes which the editor has appended to most of the cases and which will prove extremely valuable in directing the attention of the student to other phases of the subject. The notes contain comment on the importance of the decision, citation of related cases in which the same principle has been applied, with occasional reference to legal literature bearing upon the particular topic; they give a unique character to the collection and will materially aid the instructor in adapting the volume to the use of more or less advanced classes.

In a *History of the Democratic Party Organization in the Northwest, 1824-1840*, (Columbus, Ohio: The F. J. Heer Printing Company, 1915) Dr. Homer J. Webster of the University of Pittsburgh describes the

genesis of the convention system of nomination and the committee system of party management in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. He traces the coördination and extension of organizations from the county and township "meetings" and committees of "correspondence" and of "vigilance" to the elaborate district and state organizations and the choosing of delegates to national conventions. The new system was welcomed in Ohio as a means "to prevent the few from imposing on the public by holding secret meetings to get themselves or friends into office;" but in Illinois where organization was slower it was at first considered a "Yankee contrivance . . . depriving each man of the right to vote for a candidate of his own selection and choice," a characterization which, in this era of "direct" methods, has a familiar ring. The monograph is one of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society publications.

In a volume entitled *Les Institutions Politiques de l'Allemagne Contemporaine* (Paris: Félix Alcan, 1915, pp. 271) Prof. Joseph Barthélemy has subjected to acute analysis the constitution of the German empire and its constituent states with a view to determining in how far they may be said to make provision for popular or truly representative government. Though written with a clear *parti pris*, the volume is a substantial contribution to political science. The reviewer is not acquainted with any other work which brings out as clearly that German constitutional theory as well as practice has never committed itself to the proposition that public opinion, whether expressed through elected representatives, or otherwise, should be permitted to exercise a decisive influence in determining the policies of the state. The constitutions of most of the states of the empire contain definite expressions regarding the exercise of the suffrage which limit the popularly representative character of the elective chambers, and these chambers, when elected, are given no powers which make their control of dominant importance. The members of the imperial reichstag are selected upon a popular basis, but the significance of this is greatly lessened by the manner in which seats are distributed, by the influence which the "government" exerts in elections, and by the relatively slight power the chamber possesses as compared with the Bundesrath. And of course there is the fundamental fact that the Reichstag was created and given a popular basis not so much to satisfy a demand for republican government as it was to give expression to that feeling of national Germanic unity upon which the empire itself was founded.